

قلم

Boumedienne may meet Tito soon

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, currently in Syria as part of a wide-ranging tour of the Middle East, will visit Yugoslavia for talks with Marshal Tito in the next 48 hours, informed sources said today. The trip was being arranged on the request of the Algerian leader, the sources said. Col. Boumedienne is seeking to unite hard-line Arab countries against President Anwar Sadat's peace initiatives. Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi said yesterday President Hafez Assad and President Boumedienne will examine the possibilities of broadening the "rejection front" created in Tripoli last month to encompass "all Arab forces opposing the solutions and concessions of President Anwar Sadat."

JORDAN TIMES

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Israeli settlers' rally flops

KFAR ETZION, Occupied West Bank, Jan. 11 (R). — A rally organized by Jewish settlers to oppose the Israeli government's peace plan for the West Bank failed to attract mass support today after a cabinet minister refused to attend. Thousands had been expected to join the rally in Kfar Etzion, between Bethlehem and Hebron, but only about 200 showed up. Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a vigorous supporter of Jewish settlement in occupied Arab territories, was invited to speak but declined to take part in a meeting critical of cabinet policy. The meeting was addressed by Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren and Mr. Begin's former information adviser Shmuel Katz, who resigned last week over differences with cabinet policies.

U.S. House delegation arrives on 2-day visit



Members of the visiting American Congressional delegation are accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering (with glasses, facing camera) during their visit to the Marks (Schmeller) refugee camp Wednesday. (JNA photo).

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 11 — A 15-strong delegation from the United States House of Representatives arrived in Amman this morning on the fourth leg of a six-nation Middle East tour and held talks this afternoon with Crown Prince Hassan.

Delegation leader Clement Zablocki (Democrat, Wisconsin), told the Jordan Times in an airport statement that the talks with Jordanian leaders will focus on overall Jordanian-American relations, cooperation in bilateral aid programmes, and Middle East peace issues. He added, "Obviously, we'll talk about the Palestinian issue because Jordan is more closely related to the Palestinian question than any other Arab state."

The delegation's meeting with His Majesty King Hussein was postponed from this evening until tomorrow, when the American legislators are also scheduled to meet with Senate President Bahjat Talhouli.

Asked if the delegation members agreed with U.S. President Carter's suggestion that the Begin proposals on West Bank and Gaza self-rule were to be seen only as an opening bargaining position, Representative Zablocki said he preferred to withhold detailed comment on that topic until after visiting all the states on the delegation's schedule. But he said that the delegation is generally in agreement with Mr. Carter's position and recommendations.

Representative Zablocki said Jordan has "an important role" to play in the Middle East peace picture, and reaffirmed general U.S. congressional backing for President Carter's stand calling for an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders.

Prince Hassan briefs delegation

The delegation has already visited Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, and leaves here Friday morning for Tehran and then Israel.

Crown Prince Hassan briefed the Congressmen and Congresswomen on Jordan's five-year development plan objectives, adding that Jordan's efforts required financial backing, according to the Jordan News Agency.

Crown Prince Hassan also said Jordan's position on the peace question is based on a total Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He said Israeli settlements in the occupied territories were a handicap to peace efforts, and represented Israeli expansionist tendencies.

The Congressional team visited the Marja refugee camp at noon today. After lunch they were briefed by the American Ambassador here, Mr. Thomas Pickering, who also hosted them to a dinner in the evening.

The members of the delegation are Rep. Zablocki, Rep. Dante Fascell (Dem., Florida), Rep. Jonathan Bingham (Dem., New York), Rep. Leo Ryan (Dem., California), Rep. Helen Meyer (Dem., New Jersey), Rep. Donald Pease (Dem., Ohio), Rep. John Cavanaugh (Dem., Nebraska), Rep. William Broomfield (Rep., Michigan), Rep. Paul Findley (Rep., Illinois), Rep. J. Herbert Burke (Rep., Florida), Rep. Larry Winn, Jr. (Rep., Kansas), Rep. Benjamin Gilman (Rep., New Jersey), Rep. Shirley Pettis (Rep., California), Rep. Christopher Dodd (Dem., Connecticut) and Rep. Del Clawson (Rep., California). All but the last two are members of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee.

Soviet Union pulls off spectacular link-up in space

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (R). — The Soviet Union today pulled off an unprecedented space spectacular linking three craft in space orbit.

Two Soviet cosmonauts docked with the orbiting Salyut-6 space station on board their Soyuz-27 spacecraft for an historic meeting in space with two colleagues who linked up with the orbiting laboratory a month ago on board their Soyuz-26 craft.

The three-raft link-up was made possible by a second docking port on the Salyut station.

On board the Soyuz-27 were Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Flight Engineer Oleg Makarov.

Waiting for them in the Salyut were Col. Yuri Romanenko and Engineer Georgy Grechko who boarded the laboratory exactly a month ago.

The shuttle craft, Soyuz-26, which brought Romanenko and Grechko into orbit is docked at the opposite end of the Salyut-6 from which today's docking took place.

The operation completed, the three craft formed a cylinder 30 metres long.

The docking took place at 14:06 GMT.

In film shown of the event on Moscow Television's main evening news programme, Romanenko and Grechko — clad in light blue space suits — could be seen pulling Makarov into the cabin of the Salyut.

Dzhanibekov was then hauled through the hatch from the airlock tunnel joining the Salyut to their Soyuz-27, launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Central Asia only yesterday.

Laughing loudly in their excitement, all four hugged each other and then chinked fruit juice tubes, from which the liquid has to be squeezed directly into the mouth because of the absence of gravity on board the spacecraft.

Dzhanibekov and Makarov brought their colleagues letters from their families and also copies of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda which has recorded their activities during the past month in orbit.

"You're the first earthmen we've seen here in a month," Romanenko told them, and all burst into loud laughter which almost drowned the voice of the television commentator.

Weizman presents Egypt with 5-point set of proposals, insists settlements must stay

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (R). — Military talks linked to a Middle East peace settlement began between Egypt and Israel here today with the Israelis insisting on maintaining Jewish settlements in the Sinai Desert.

The Israeli delegation, headed by Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, said in a press statement shortly before the talks that it had given the Egyptian side a five-point set of proposals, which it called "Principles of Security."

The points included the maintenance of Israeli settlements in Sinai, the continued presence of Israeli troops there, and the existence of Israeli airfields on the peninsula — all unacceptable to Egypt.

In his opening speech, issued by the Israeli delegation, Mr. Weizman said: "In the course of the present deliberations in Cairo, we shall examine arrangements for the continued maintenance of the Israeli settlements and means of securing them."

Both Mr. Weizman and the Egyptian War Minister, Gen. Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi, addressed the formal opening of the military committee behind closed doors.

Tight security surrounded the talks and reporters were ordered away from the Tahera Palace in the suburbs of Cairo after the meeting began.

Meeting with Sadat

Mr. Weizman, who flew to Aswan earlier today with Gen. Gamassi for talks with President Anwar Sadat on the settlements issue, said Israel's sincere desire for peace "must not be realised at the expense of security."

"It is for this reason that we must construct safeguards which we may employ without being dependent on the mercy of others," he said.

"We must not forget that there are extremist nations who threaten us with utter destruction. These nations have not renounced their belligerent intentions and offer haven and protection to terrorist organi-

sations whose avowed will is to destroy the state of Israel."

The four so-called "rejectionist" Arab states — Iraq, Algeria, South Yemen and the Libyan Jamahiriya — met leaders of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Tripoli last month and denounced President Sadat's peace moves as high treason.

Mr. Weizman said his delegation would also raise the question of the "establishment of free and open waterways in all bodies of water which border our nation."

First meeting ends in deadlock

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (R). — Egyptian and Israeli peace negotiations failed in their first attempt to unravel a deadlock over the future of Jewish settlements built on captured Egyptian soil.

Egyptian War Minister Gen. Mohammad Gamassi and Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman spent 90 minutes on the subject but made no headway, an Egyptian spokesman indicated.

The two sides will tackle the issue again tomorrow, the Egyptian spokesman reported.

Israeli ships are still barred from using the Suez Canal, reopened in 1975 after the second troop disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt following the 1973 Middle East war.

Mr. Weizman also said he wanted to discuss troop reductions and the establishment of a wide demilitarised zone in Sinai "so as to enable advance warning and effective control over the implementation of the agreement between us."

But he said: "Above all we must guarantee open boundaries so that harmonious cooperation may flourish between two peoples which have been living side by side for four thousand years."

Mr. Weizman said he was is-



Gen. Ezer Weizman, Israel's Defence Minister (left) and Egyptian War Minister, Gen. Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi, answer newsmen's questions in the presidential V.I.P. lounge in Cairo Wednesday after which they flew to Aswan in Upper Egypt to meet President Mohammad Anwar Sadat. (AP wirephoto)

using a call to "those nations which accept to join us in the monumental effort in which we are presently engaged."

Mr. Weizman's use of the word "nations" in his appeal made it clear he was not including the PLO.

"We are charged with a most difficult mission," the Israeli defence minister declared. "We shall be faced with difficult hours and perhaps moments of crisis."

The five points

The Israeli proposals presented to the Egyptian covered these five points:

-- Phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai.

-- Designation in Sinai of areas of limited forces and armaments, demilitarised zones, and the presence of United Nations forces.

-- Maintenance of Israeli settlements and the determination of their status.

-- Status of Israeli air fields in Sinai.

-- Control over security measures.

In his speech Mr. Weizman stressed Israel's desire for normal relations with Egypt.

Yadin's DMC could split

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Professor Yigal Yadin could soon face a split in his Democratic Movement for Change party, the political counterparts of the Haaretz and Hatzofeh newspapers reported today.

Six of the party's 15 members of the Knesset (parliament) are unhappy at Mr. Yadin's leadership, they said.

Observers say that a party schism could cost Mr. Yadin his post as Deputy Premier.

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Leading Beirut Moslems attacked

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (R). — Former Prime Minister Saeb Salam said today he believed communist agents, directed from abroad, may be responsible for a recent wave of bomb, rocket and shooting attacks against his Beirut home.

Mr. Salam, a prominent conservative Moslem leader, said that two attacks, an anti-tank rocket and automatic rifle fire had been directed against his three-storey mansion in the past three weeks.

Mr. Salam is the latest victim of a spate of attacks against the homes of prominent Moslems in Beirut.

The others include his brother Malik, a member of parliament. The only fatal casualty so far has been an eight-year-old daughter of a lawyer.

World News Roundup...

Secret Egyptian sects oppose Sadat

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (R). — The pro-Libyan newspaper Al Safir said here today it had received leaflets from two new clandestine religious organisations in Egypt opposed to President Anwar Sadat's government. One of the leaflets carried the name "The Islamic Revolutionary Army" and the other "Al Aqsa".

The latter is believed to be named after Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem where President Sadat prayed during his visit to the holy city last November. The newspaper said the first group called on Arab governments to boycott the Egyptian regime and move the Arab League headquarters from Cairo. The second group pledged to resort to "vengeance, terrorism and assassination."

Sadat writes to the Common Market

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (R). — President Anwar Sadat has written a letter to the European Common Market saying he hopes the nine member countries will continue to take an active part in the search for a solution to the Middle East problem, Belgian sources said today. They said that the letter described the talks held by President Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin in Ismailia over Christmas. Foreign Ministry political directors of the nine Common Market countries are meeting in Copenhagen today to work out a reply to President Sadat's letter.

U.S. senators see Shah, fly to Damascus

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (R). — Five American senators flew to Damascus today after a two-day visit to Iran during which they met the Shah and Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatibari. The senators were Harrison A. Williams Jr. (Democrat, New Jersey), Ted Stevens (Republican, Alaska), Howard Cannon (Democrat, Nevada), Abraham Ribicoff (Democrat, Connecticut) and Ernest F. Hollings (Democrat, South Carolina).

Political violence flares up in Rome

ROME, Jan. 11 (AFP). — More than 10,000 police were patrolling the streets and piazzas of Rome today after four consecutive days of political violence that left three young Neo-Fascists dead. Yesterday's clashes were brief but very violent. Neo-Fascists from the Italian Social Movement (MSI) fired on police and burned dozens of cars during protests over the weekend deaths of their comrades. 65 people were arrested.

Iraq, East Germany issue joint statement

BAGHDAD, Jan. 11 (R). — Iraq and East Germany expressed deep concern over the Middle East situation in a joint statement released here last night. The statement, carried by the Iraq news agency today, affirmed "there can be no just and permanent peace unless Israeli troops withdraw from all occupied Arab territories." The statement followed a three-day official visit to East Germany by Iraqi Vice President Taha Mohieddin Ma'ruf. Mr. Ma'ruf and an accompanying delegation returned home last night at the end of a one-week tour which also took them to Bulgaria.

Ted Rowlands to confer with Cyrus Vance

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Minister of State at the Foreign Office Ted Rowlands left here today for talks in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. A Foreign Office spokesman said the two officials would notably discuss the Southern African situation and the conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands. Mr. Rowlands is due back in London tomorrow.

Callaghan visits Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 11 (AFP). — British Prime Minister James Callaghan arrived here this afternoon for a two-day official visit to Pakistan. Mr. Callaghan, the first Western head of state to come to Islamabad since the overthrow of former Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto by the army last July 5, was greeted at the airport by Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq. Mr. Callaghan is scheduled to hold talks with Gen. Zia Ul-Haq tomorrow morning. The British Prime Minister will spend most of his time visiting economic development projects and watching a cricket match between England and Pakistan. Mr. Callaghan is in Islamabad on the third leg of an Asian tour which had already taken him to Bangladesh and India.

Lebanon's daily Al Chark suspended

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (AFP). — The Lebanese Police Chief Farouk Abillama has ordered the 24-hours suspension of the daily Al Chark, for having infringed the censorship regulations. No other details justifying the suspension were given.

Bulldozers at work in Sinai as Knesset approves four new West Bank settlements



Two workmen pose for the photographer's lens on the outskirts of Yamit in northern Sinai Wednesday. Yamit and other Sinai settlements were one of the subjects Israeli Defence Minister Gen. Ezer Weizman discussed with President Anwar Sadat in Aswan. (AP wirephoto)

TEL AVIV, Jan. 11 (R). — Israeli bulldozers were spotted levelling fresh areas of the Sinai desert today, rousing new speculation that more Jewish settlements might be under way.

Reporters saw five bulldozers at work near the road between Bir Lahfan and Um Kuntuf, an area roughly 30 kms. south of the existing main settlement area near the Mediterranean coast.

The machines were leased from the Jewish National Fund which handles settlement matters. A spokesman for the fund told Reuters: "We are preparing land in the Rafah salient area in accordance with government decisions." The official declined to say more.

The future of the settlements in the Rafah district of north-east Sinai has blown up into an angry dispute between Israel and Egypt with sharp words that have diminished much of the previous cordiality.

The Israeli government's only published decision on the Sinai settlements is that they should be extended but not increased.

The settler movement is promoting a vociferous campaign to make Prime Minister Menachem Begin drop his proposal to hand back the Sinai region to Egyptian sovereignty.

An advertisement in the newspaper Ma'ariv noted President Anwar Sadat's recent remark that Jewish settlements on Egyptian land could be either knocked down or burnt up.

"What will we be asked to burn tomorrow?" the advertisement asked.

The whole issue, now topping the agenda of the Israeli-Egyptian military committee ta-

ASWAN, Jan. 11 (R). — Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations said here today that the creation of a Palestinian state at the present stage could pose a security threat to Israel.

Rabbi Schindler, who arrived here today and met President Anwar Sadat, was asked whether the Palestinians needed a state of their own.

He replied "I share the general perception that an independent (Palestinian) state at this stage can pose a security threat (to Israel)."

Rabbi Schindler said President Sadat was quite sincere in his determination to bring about (Middle East) peace. "There is no doubt in my mind about this."

He added that during the meeting he had explained to President Sadat "our concern for the security of Israel."

He said he had conveyed to President Sadat the American Jews' appreciation for his efforts to realise a Middle East peace.

Lebanon asks U.N. to circulate Sarkis address

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 11 (R). — At the request of Lebanon, the U.N. today circulated as an official document excerpts from an address last week by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis calling for a solution of the Palestinian problem as part of any Middle East settlement.

JORDAN TIMES

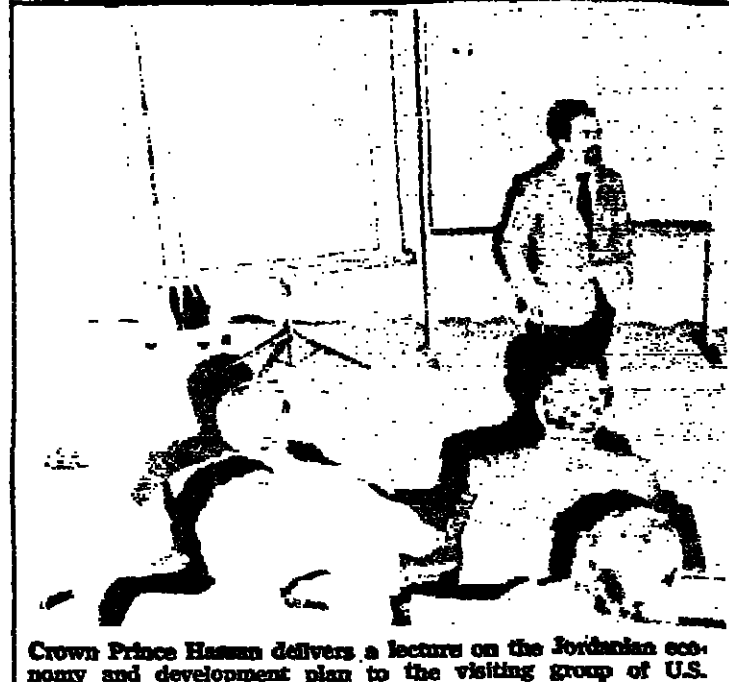
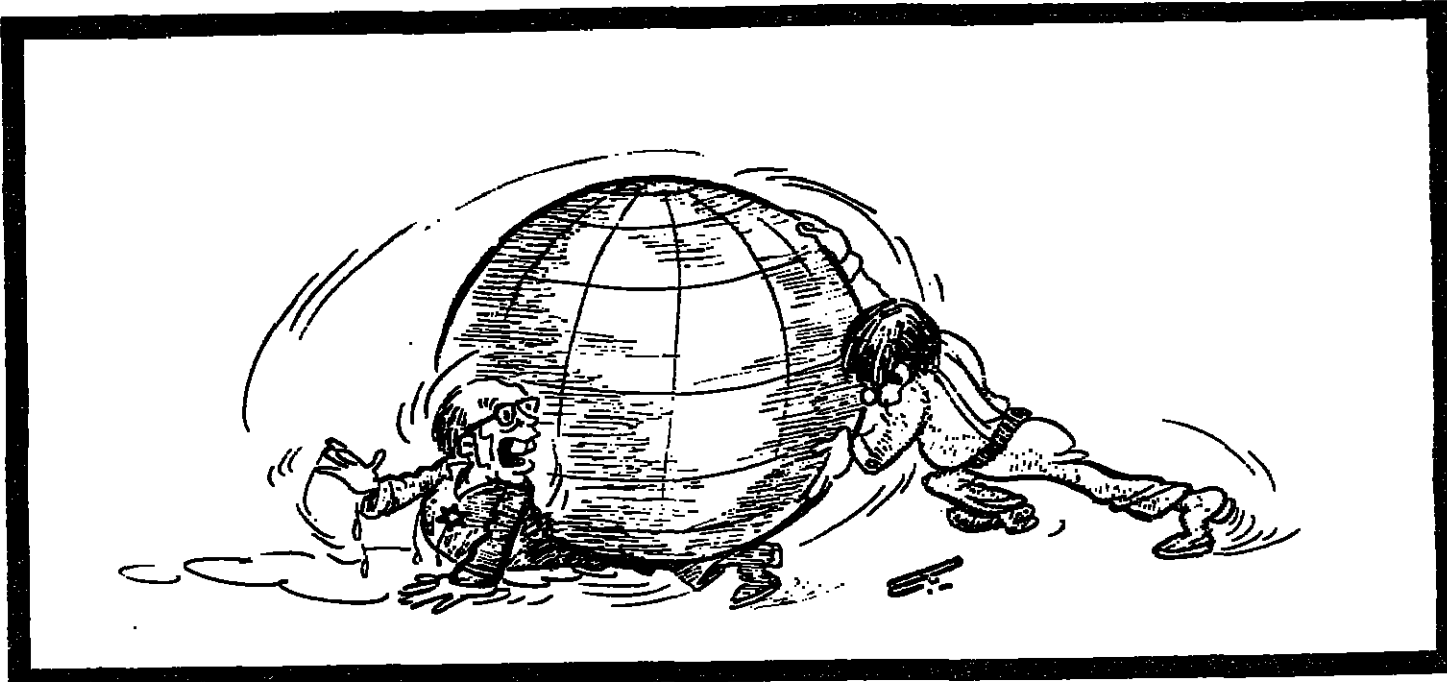
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Crown Prince Hassan delivers a lecture on the Jordanian economy and development plan to the visiting group of U.S. Congressmen. (JNA photo)

Do it properly, or not at all

This newspaper is publishing a series of articles this week about some of the major reasons behind the rising rate of traffic accidents and deaths. It is coincidental that a meeting was also held here this week by senior public security, municipality and Public Works Ministry officials to set forth the implementation of a new plan to enforce speed limits throughout Amman and the neighbouring regions. In all frankness, if this new speed-limit plan is going to be enforced in the same manner that present traffic regulations are enforced, it may be easier and more economical to forget the entire thing and leave the new plan on a shelf somewhere.

If this is a cynical view, it is nevertheless based on our experience of driving throughout Amman for many years and seeing the most elementary traffic regulations completely ignored by many drivers, and what is worse, seeing a half-hearted attempt by the traffic police to enforce existing rules and regulations. The greatest joke of the past several years must be the regulation giving priority to cars within a traffic circle. That rule is stated clearly on the many nice signs posted at the approaches to almost all the major traffic circles in Amman, yet it is totally ignored, even when a policeman is standing next to the sign watching over the traffic.

It is unrealistic to expect the new speed regulations to be obeyed if their enforcement is going to be of the same calibre as the enforcement of present traffic rules. If we cannot expect any more serious effort than what we now see with regards to enforcing traffic regulations, it would be easier on everyone to stay away from make-believe worlds and not spend much valuable money on half-hearted new efforts.

The alternative, of course, is to bring the new speed limits into effect and make sure that they are properly enforced. This is the more difficult path, but the more logical. It will be more than just interesting -- it will be a matter of several hundred deaths a year -- to see if the new traffic rules are taken seriously by the drivers and by the traffic authorities who are supposed to enforce them.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR, on Wednesday, said the military leaders of Egypt and Israel confront each other this day not, as for the last 30 years, on the battlefield but inside Cairo's palatial halls. They meet under the burden of having to solve what President Anwar Sadat and Premier Menachem Begin were unable to solve -- the problem of Israeli settlements in Sinai. The strange thing, though, is that Mr. Begin "prepared" for this meeting by announcing that he will personally live in one of these Jewish settlements in north Sinai. Since the Egyptian response has been to violently refuse all Jewish settlements in all occupied Arab territories one wonders what can the military leaders of the two sides do except, perhaps, to be introduced to each other? No one wishes them to fail to resolve the problems but no one may afford to entertain unfounded hopes that miracles can happen within such a prevailing framework.

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Radar cars, new speed restrictions and more one-way streets planned for Jordan

Traffic congestion and accidents are on the increase in Jordan. To investigate the causes and discover what the authorities are doing about the situation AHMAD MAJDOUBEH interviewed Col. Maher Nabulsi, Traffic Adviser to the Public Security Department and Mr. Akram Hindiye, Director of the Traffic Engineering Dept. at the Municipality of Amman and in this second part of a four-part series examines some of the suggestions put forward to solve the chaotic traffic conditions in the country.

In pursuit of a solution to the rise in the number of traffic accidents, several institutions interested in traffic proposed the following resolutions. First, to reduce the number of traffic accidents as efficiently as possible, one should determine the real cause of the accident.

Col. Nabulsi says, "the method used nowadays by the Traffic Department for determining the cause of the accident is not accurate, because it is left to the traffic police alone to predict the cause of the accident. This is a very subjective method."

To overcome this problem, a study is now being carried out, by traffic departments in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development, to prepare an objective traffic investigation sheet, containing several yes-no questions. It is formed in a way that if several policemen are given the sheet, when an accident happens, they will give identical answers.

Coordinated efforts

Secondly, "efforts should be coordinated", Mr. Hindiye says, "between all institutions concerned to spread traffic information, including traffic dangers, regulations and safety among people."

The Royal Scientific Society, Col. Nabulsi mentions, has participated in this field by publishing children's traffic books, of which Saudi Arabia has bought 2,000 copies. These books aim at teaching children traffic safety and regulations in a simple, scientific way.

A project on traffic teaching has been submitted to the Ministry of Education to teach traffic as an independent subject from the early days of a child at school.

Furthermore, "the traffic institutions", says Mr. Hindiye, "are cooperating with the University of Jordan graduates club to hold seminars and lectures on traffic at various schools in Amman."

Posters

Meanwhile, large numbers of traffic posters and bulletins will soon be distributed in many parts of the Kingdom and among as many people as possible. A project has also been submitted to Radio Jordan and Jordan T.V. to present weekly or monthly traffic programmes.

Thirdly, speed has to be controlled. The traffic institutions have prepared a new speed law, under which speed will be limited according to the various roads in the country. Signs showing the allowed speed, Mr. Hindiye says, will be planted on all the roads in the Kingdom.

What is more important is the fact that drivers should abide by the instructions on the signs. To achieve this the Public Security Department has bought news cars, equipped with radar and cameras, to pick out any driver who violates the speed regulations. These cars will work day and night on all the main roads. Those who violate the speed

regulations will be punished according to the traffic laws.

Fourthly, there must be a new, scientific planning for traffic movement in the streets of the capital. All the narrow two-direction streets, says Mr. Hindiye, should be made one-direction streets.

New signs

New, large streets, pedestrian crossings especially near schools, and pedestrian bridges should be established.

Traffic departments need to place signs instructing drivers and pedestrians on all traffic regulations, throughout the Kingdom.

In this field, the Traffic Engineering Department and the Ministry of Public Works have begun implementing a new plan, under which new, wide streets will be made. New bridges in different places in Amman are now being built.

Another project aiming at improving Amman's southern and northern access routes is now being implemented. These entrances to the city have usually been crowded with all kinds of vehicles. Once the project is fulfilled Mr. Hindiye says, traffic congestion there will be reduced. In addition to this, a plan has been drawn up for changing the present traffic-signals network. The sites for some traffic-signals, because they are no longer suitable, will be changed. Other traffic-signals need maintenance, while others need to be removed and replaced by new ones.

Parking garages

Fifthly, the more parking garages are built the better. All the automobiles are parked at the sides of streets in Amman, thus hindering the traffic movement.

The Municipality of Amman, Mr. Hindiye says, has been authorised lately to punish anyone who builds a villa without providing a parking garage. In addition, the bus-stops of the Public Transport corporation need new organisation because their sites sometimes hinder the traffic movement.

In this field, four multi-story car parks are now being built in Amman. One of them provides stops for 2,000 vehicles at a time. New terminals for external public transport vehicles will be provided soon. These will include vehicles travelling to south, east, west and north of Jordan.

Sixthly, the present traffic congestion should be eliminated through each and every way possible. Once a scientific and comprehensive study of this problem is made, traffic officials say, some resolutions can be agreed upon and implemented. The Minister of Transport Mr. Ali Suheimat has proposed a resolution for this problem. He says, the public and private institutions officials, school boys and labourers should not go to work at the same hour. Working hours for all the people should be organised. For example, some institutions are to begin work at 8 a.m., others at 9 a.m. and so on.



More scientific approach planned.

Finally, Col. Maher Nabulsi and Mr. Akram Hindiye have each proposed a resolution for this problem. Col. Nabulsi proposed the following. Walking, he says, is the best means of transportation. This, he adds, is not his own idea. This idea was stressed in a seminar he attended in Paris last August. All the lecturers participating in the seminar agreed upon the importance of walking and its

efficiency in solving various traffic problems. A person, he gives an example, who has a shop in the centre of Amman should not park his car in front of the shop. He can stop it in a nearby parking garage and walk the rest of the way to his shop. He should save the place in front of his shop for a person who comes to buy something and leaves soon. Some countries, he goes on, have made streets for pedestrians only, to walk freely and safely.

Mr. Hindiye proposed the following. A bus carries ten times the number of people a taxi can carry. At the same time, the bus occupies the space two cars occupy in the road. Therefore, if we increase the number of buses, he argues, and reduce the number of taxis, we will be eliminating part of the problem.

Once these proposals are carried out, traffic officials say, the number of traffic accidents will be reduced.

Tomorrow's article will discuss the activities of the Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

National News Roundup

Economic delegation leaves for Yugoslavia

AMMAN, Jan. 11 (JNA). — A trade delegation, headed by the Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddin Dajani, left here this morning for Belgrade to discuss with the Yugoslav officials ways of strengthening commercial cooperation between Jordan and Yugoslavia. Dr. Dajani said before departure that the amendment of the 1954 trade agreement will be among the subjects to be discussed. This agreement, he added, aims at providing all facilities for trade exchange between the two countries. "We will discuss the possibility of forming a joint committee which meets annually to discuss various commercial issues," he added. The delegation includes top officials from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Phosphate Company and the Jordanian ambassador in Belgrade. The delegation was seen off at Amman airport by the Yugoslav ambassador to Jordan.

Economic feasibility of potash project will be discussed in U.S.

AMMAN, Jan. 11 (JNA). — The Arab Potash Company said today that a meeting for the evaluation of the economic advantages of the Potash Project will be held in Pasadena, the United States, next week. The meeting will be attended by representatives of the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development and Jacobs Engineering Group, the consultants on the project. The meeting will be also attended by the Director General of the Arab Potash Company Mr. Ali Khasawneh and top company officials.

Yarmouk professors will sit on Islamic studies committee

IRBID, Jan. 11 (JNA). — The Yarmouk University has given approval for Dr. Omar Al Asa'd, from the Department of Arabic language and Dr. Mohammad Batayneh, from the Department of Human Sciences to sit on the preparatory committee which will be responsible for the establishment of the Islamic Studies Centre. The committee also includes a number of officials from the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Waqfs and Islamic Holy Places, and representatives of private institutions.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Jordan Times welcomes letters from its readers commenting on material published in the newspaper or on any matter of public interest. Letters should be typed, double-spaced, and preferably not longer than 300 words. They will be edited only for style and grammatical purposes, and letters longer than 300 words may be shortened at the editor's discretion. Letters should be sent by mail to: the Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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مكتبة الامم

Draft agreement on information cooperation reached during Abu Odeh's visit to Saudi Arabia

AMMAN, Jan. 11 (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh Wednesday evening returned home from Saudi Arabia after a five-day visit at the invitation of Saudi Minister of Information Mohammad Abdoh Almani.

Upon arrival in Amman Mr. Abu Odeh said that he had discussed bilateral cooperation with his Saudi counterpart.

"We reached a draft agreement which would be signed later after completing legal procedures," he added.

The agreement reached was aimed at organizing and strengthening cooperation in the diverse fields of information and especially technical, news, programmes exchange and joint productions of religious and historical events, he said.

The minister pointed out that he visited a number of information and cultural institutions and commended their achievements in Saudi Arabia.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Abu Odeh visited the King Abdul Aziz University and toured the different departments, the hospital, the information section and the library.

Mr. Abu Odeh had also visited the Saudi television station in Jeddah where he saw engineering, programmes and satellite communication sections.

During an interview broadcast on Saudi television he spoke about Arab information and Jordanian-Saudi cooperation.



Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, (right) chats with Deputy Information Minister Mohammad Said Abu Nuwar upon arrival in Amman from Saudi Arabia on Wednesday, (JNA photo)

Amman Stock Exchange Report

Details of trading on Amman Stock Exchange on Wednesday, Jan. 11 are as follows:

| Company | Nominal share value | Volume traded in JD | Last selling price | Opening price | Closing price | Last selling Bid | Last buying Bid |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Bank of Jordan | JD 5 | 132 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | — |
| Bank of Jordan & The Gulf | JD 1 | — | — | 1.250 | — | — | 1.250 |
| Jordanian Tanning Co. | JD 5 | — | — | 7.200 | — | — | 7.200 |
| Jordan Electricity Co. | JD 1 | 12 | 1.350 | 1.250 | 1.350 | 1.250 | 1.350 |
| Jordan Cement Factory | JD 10 | 755 | 15.100 | 15.100 | 15.100 | — | — |
| Jordan Textiles Factory | JD 1 | 90 | 0.900 | 1.000 | 0.900 | — | — |
| Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. | JD 5 | 3,116 | 6.950 | 7.000 | 6.950 | — | — |
| Total Volume | | 4,105 | | | | | |

World News Briefs

Italian Communists worry U.S.

ROME, Jan. 11 (R). — American Ambassador Richard Gardner flew to Washington yesterday amid concern in the United States over Communist demands for more power in Italy's government. He will see Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for what one U.S. diplomatic source here described as "not a routine consultation." The source added: "We do not want to see any further step bringing the Italian Communist Party closer to the governing process." Italy is a member of NATO and American warships and aircraft use bases in the Mediterranean country. British diplomats have also been privately expressing concern here about how far the Italian Communist Party is committed to democracy and pluralism, reliable sources said. Communist demands for cabinet posts in an emergency government could force the resignation of Christian Democratic Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti this week, political sources said, though they added that Signor Andreotti might be asked to form a new government himself.

Influenza delays Portuguese government

LISBON, Jan. 11 (R). — An attack of influenza has delayed Portuguese caretaker Prime Minister Mario Soares' attempt to find a solid basis for a new government to fight the country's grave economic crisis. Soares, 53, was due to have met Prof. Diogo Freitas do Amaral, head of the conservative Centre Democratic Party (CDS) last night to finalise a possible deal but sources said the acting premier cancelled the appointment after being laid low by influenza.

Giscard d'Estaing on visit to Abidjan

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AFP). — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his wife left today for Abidjan aboard a special Air France Concorde on a five-day official visit to Ivory Coast. Three government ministers, Robert Galley (Cooperation), Rene Haby (Education) and Robert Boulin (Deputy Finance Minister) were among the president's 31-member delegation. Abidjan citizens have been given the day off to welcome the French visitors and up to half-a-million people are expected to line routes between the airport and the city.

20 typhoid cases in Lebanese Metn

BEIRUT, Jan. 11 (R). — At least 20 people have been taken to hospital with typhoid following an outbreak of the disease near here, the Lebanese National News Agency reported. Heavy rains had contaminated water supplies in the coastal region of north Metn, about 25 kms. northeast of Beirut, the agency said. It added that UNICEF and the World Health Organisation today donated water-testing equipment and transport to local health inspectors.

E. Germany shuts Der Spiegel offices

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 11 (R). — East Germany yesterday ordered the closure of a West German news magazine's East Berlin office in the most serious step it has ever taken against a foreign publication accredited here. The decision to shut down the office of the Hamburg weekly Der Spiegel followed reports in the magazine that a splinter group within the ruling East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party had broken with the official line and urged a break with the Soviet Union. The West German representative in East Berlin, Herr Guenter Gaus, promptly protested against the move, the severest provided for under a 1973 law governing the work of foreign correspondents here. The decision to close the magazine's office, opened less than four years ago, was apparently taken at yesterday's weekly meeting of the ruling Politburo.

Turkey acts to curb political violence

ANKARA, Jan. 11 (AFP). — The new Turkish government yesterday took steps to curb political violence -- in which more than 200 people were killed last year -- by banning the issue of new arms permits. Mr. Irfan Ozyadli, Interior Minister in Mr. Bulent Ecevit's new government, yesterday ordered regional and local authorities to halt the issuing of arms licences. From now on, only the Interior Ministry will have the right to hand out such permits. On top of last year's casualty toll, political violence this year has already resulted in 15 deaths.

Earth tremor registered in north Greece

ATHENS, Jan. 11 (R). — Athens Observatory today registered a mild tremor with its epicentre 300 kms. north of Athens. The observatory said the tremor registered 4.25 points on the Richter scale and was felt in Salonika, northern Greece. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

Tongsun Park agrees to tell the truth

SEOUL, Jan. 11 (AFP). — South Korean busi- nan Tongsun Park today appeared at the American Embassy in Seoul to sign a memorandum assuring he will give truthful testimony to the American prosecutors' interrogation on his allegedly illegal lobby activities in Washington. Mr. Park later told newsmen that he would cooperate fully in the 10-day interrogation, starting here on Friday. American prosecutor Paul Michel said he would conduct direct questioning of Mr. Park, with the assistance of another prosecutor and three officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, plus a lie-detector. According to the memorandum signed today, Mr. Park will be granted full immunity and the grand jury indictment now pending against him will be dismissed. Mr. Park is accused by the Washington grand jury of having bribed 26 former and incumbent congressmen in Washington for a total sum of about \$200,000 in connivance with the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

Biko's family may get insurance money

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11 (R). — The family of black activist Steve Biko, who died in security police detention last September, will be paid a 10,000 rand (\$11,500) life insurance policy on him once it can be established that he did not commit suicide, an insurance company spokesman here said yesterday. The spokesman said that this was normal procedure for the company. He said Mr. Biko had taken out an insurance on his life valued at 10,873 rand (\$12,500), and his family had claimed on this. "We are studying claims documents and have called for copies of relevant parts of the inquest evidence, including the finding," he said. A three-week inquest found that "nobody was criminally responsible" for the death of Mr. Biko from brain damage resulting from head injuries. The Biko family is claiming almost 200,000 rand (\$230,000) from the police and the Department of Health, and is also taking action against doctors who examined Mr. Biko when he fell ill during interrogation by the security police.

U.S., USSR talk chemical weapons ban

GENEVA, Jan. 11 (R). — The United States and the Soviet Union yesterday resumed talks on banning chemical weapons -- their seventh round since August 1976. An official announcement said delegations led by Ambassador Adrian Fisher for the U.S. and Ambassador Victor Likhachev for the Soviet Union "are considering issues related to a possible joint initiative" in the 30-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference.

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Saudi Arabia may press OPEC to drop dollar in pricing oil

RIYADH, Jan. 11 (R). — Saudi Arabia may press its OPEC partners to abandon the U.S. dollar as the basis for world oil prices, a government spokesman said today. The Oil Ministry spokesman also said that Saudi Arabia will not increase its oil prices this year. The Oil Ministry spokesman told Reuter "The kingdom plans to continue its present oil price freeze until the end of 1978."

"It is also thinking of proposing at the next OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) conference

OPEC ministers, meeting in Venezuela last month, effectively froze world oil prices for six months by deferring

any price change until their next meeting, due in June. Saudi Arabia led pressure at the Venezuela meeting for a year-long freeze in prices.

The current world price of oil was fixed in dollars in mid-1977, but the value which exporting countries get for their oil has been sharply reduced by the dollars recent markets.

The Saudi spokesman said: "It would be a simple matter for our experts to work out the decline or increase in the value of the dollar and set the price of OPEC oils accordingly in terms of a basket of foreign currencies."

This seemed a departure for Saudi Arabia, which has previously argued that the dollar remained the most suitable currency for pricing oil.

Observers said that Saudi leaders were understood to have expressed concern about the dollar's decline to President Carter when he visited Riyadh a week ago.

They said the proposal to price oil on a formula involving several currencies seemed to reflect disappointment at the U.S. administration's lack of response to Saudi appeals for firm measures to support the dollar in international markets.

Saudi Arabia is believed to hold more than two thirds of its foreign investments in dollars. The total is estimated at about \$80 billion.

The fall of the dollar also seriously affects the value of Saudi Arabia's oil income of more than \$25 billion a year.

OPEC oil price meet is "possible" soon

VIENNA, Jan. 11 (AFP). — A gathering of some oil countries to examine prices is "possible" in the near future, a spokesman for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said here today.

Such a meeting could be held by the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela late this month or early in February.

The ministers would examine only the question of prices for heavy oil.

that oil prices be set in terms of a basket of currencies rather than the dollar," he added.

V.W. orders recall of 383,000 cars

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 11 (R). — The West German car maker Volkswagen said yesterday it has ordered a world-wide recall of 383,000 Golf and Scirocco models for safety adjustments to their steering.

The cars affected come from the series produced between August 1974 and May 1975, over 200,000 of which have been sold in various countries outside Germany, a company spokesman said.

The spokesman said a minor defect had been found in the steering mechanism.

Dollar's recovery expected to be a drawn out affair

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AFP). — The dollar will be sick for a long time yet, monetary observers said here today as they watched the U.S. currency sit up and take a little nourishment.

The recovery on the money markets is likely to be a long drawn out affair. The U.S. government allowed the dollar to "attack" the Japanese yen and to a lesser extent the West German mark, but the play has turned into a generalised lack of confidence on the foreign exchange markets, they affirmed.

As is generally supposed by now, the U.S. authorities wanted to force Japan and West Germany who have surpluses to give a more energetic boost to their economies, in view of the U.S. deficit, and thus help the Western World out of its crisis. Until about December the "fall" in the dollar was really a rise in the yen, mark and Swiss franc. It was only in the final weeks of 1977 that the monetary turmoil fully hit other currencies with a kind of snowball effect, the monetary observers pointed out.

Japanese and Europeans angered

The Japanese and the West Europeans were angry at the Americans' failure to act. A widespread feeling here is that the U.S. authorities adopted their stance partly because they considered that with hundreds of millions of dollars in circulation internationally, the central banks had insufficient resources to counter speculative movements.

There was another reason. It is part of U.S. official dogma that currencies should float as cleanly as possible. Undefined floating is the surest way of correcting monetary upsets, it is argued.

There was a third reason. It seemed that the United States had more to gain than lose from a dollar fall -- up to a certain point. The authorities were certainly aware that, if a monetary panic developed, they stood to suffer also.

For example, several members of the administration, and particularly the Council of the Federal Reserve Board (Central Bank), feared the inflationary effect of more costly imports due to the dollar's depreciation.

Evidence of this has now emerged. The rises in the yen and mark have obliged Toyota, Datsun and Volkswagen to raise the prices of their cars in this country, thus permitting General Motors and Ford to justify rises in the price of their smaller cars.

Higher oil price is chief concern

But there is no doubt that higher prices for imported oil are the chief concern. The possibility that the oil countries would increase the crude oil rate to offset the dollar's decline and their lower purchasing power, was the key motive behind the U.S. decision to help the dollar, according to the observers.

Reports that King Khaled of Saudi Arabia told President Carter this could happen, have been denied by nobody in Washington.

Thus did the United States finally act. And in the medium term the prospects for the dollar seem fairly good, not least because the U.S. inflation rate is lower than the rate in other industrialised countries, apart from Switzerland and West Germany.

Banking executives here believe interest rates will remain fairly high throughout this year.

In theory, these two factors should encourage foreign investors to put money into the United States because they will probably get a satisfactory yield coupled with protection against inflation.

Confidence must be restored

But these two advantages could be counterbalanced by a further dollar drop. It is therefore imperative that confidence in the dollar be restored, at least to a reasonable extent.

Meanwhile, observers in Washington thought there was little chance of a substantial cut in the U.S. trade deficit which came out at \$28 billion last year.

The U.S. may achieve a reduction of its big deficit with Japan, assuming that the Japanese corrective measures are effective. At the same time the U.S. can hope for bigger sales in some developing countries whose financial position improved during 1977, for example in Latin America.

But there is little chance of soaring sales in Western Europe where the recovery leaves much to be desired.

American imports are certain to be high in the future in the light of a probable growth rate of five per cent or thereabouts and the nation's thirst for oil.

This high demand for imported oil will continue at least until Congress accepts an energy saving programme that will really bite.

When President Carter got back from his world tour he told the cabinet that the seven countries he visited all insisted on the need for such a programme.

But the Senate and House of Representatives will be harder to win over than his own close colleagues.

U.S. energy secretary tours Moroccan chemical plants

MARRAKESH, Jan. 11 (R). — United States Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who arrived last night on a two-day visit, toured chemical plants at Safi on the Atlantic coast yesterday.

Mr. Schlesinger was accompanied by the Moroccan Minister of Power and Mining, Mr. Mousse Saadi.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia have great potential for irrigated agriculture using untapped groundwater sources

LONDON (LPS). — Both Egypt and Saudi Arabia have great potential for irrigated agriculture by exploiting groundwater sources which are at present largely untapped. Two current schemes illustrate the possibilities.

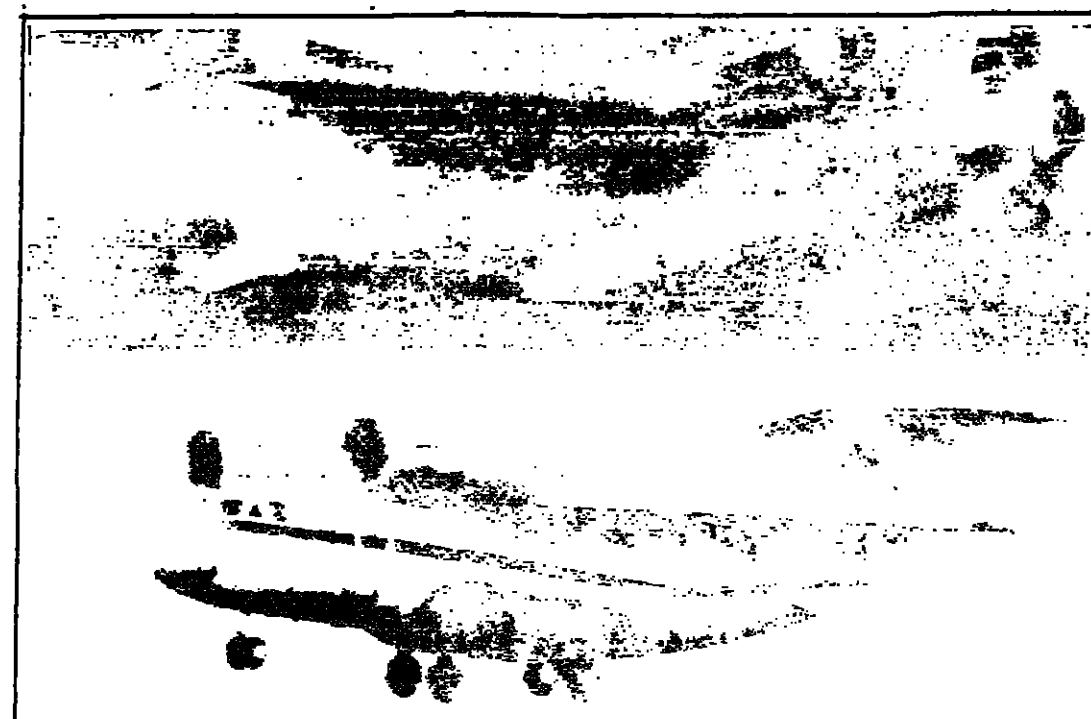
In Egypt at Wadi Al Natrun a survey is being made of 250 sq. kms. with a view to creating a farmed area of 5,000 feddans. Near Qatif on the Saudi east coast a study is under way with a view to establishing a dairy farm in what is now barren desert.

Soil survey
Apart from one small farm, there is no agriculture in the area being surveyed in Egypt. But the climatic conditions are favourable and near Natrun and around the lakes a few kms. away a range of vegetables is grown, citrus, olives and vines appear to flourish and there are some livestock and small poultry units.

A soil survey is being carried out by Dunlop Irrigation Services (DIS), a company established in England to provide the full range of services required for the development of irrigated agriculture. It brings together the expertise in water management and agriculture achieved by the worldwide Dunlop group of companies and provides consultants working on new concepts of irrigation.

International experts agree that the arid regions can make a big contribution to solving world food problems but success will depend on choosing the right systems and equipment and adopting the correct farm management practices.

Team of specialists
In the coming months a DIS team of specialists -- ir-



A Boeing Co. spokesman in Seattle, Washington said last week that it is "obvious to us" that the Russians copied the basic concept of a Boeing plane to make their own jet transport. The Boeing YC-14 is shown at top; the Soviet AN-72 is at bottom.

Red Adair Jr. halts violent gas eruption in southern Algeria

ALGIERS, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Red Adair Jr., the oil field firefighter, has been in southern Algeria for the last few days to deal successfully with a violent gas eruption at Hassi R'mel, it was learned today in diplomatic circles here.

An explosion at a well being drilled by the Parker Drilling Co. of the United States uncorked the gas, but did not cause any casualties.

Experts under the direction of Red Adair prevented the gas from catching fire by injecting a special mud. Yesterday they almost completely stopped gas escaping, an Algerian source said.

Throughout the incident production continued at other wells in the area.

Red Adair Jr. was called in several months ago to deal with an explosion on a North Sea oil rig.

Arab League head calls for Arab merchant navy

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (R). — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad told a 29-nation conference on Arab shipping yesterday that there was an urgent need to establish an Arab merchant navy.

Opening the two-day conference attended by 300 delegates from maritime nations, Mr. Riad said the Arab states, in their struggle for economic development, needed to develop their shipping industries.

This included the purchase

of ships and tankers, the development of ports and the use of modern techniques in loading and unloading. There was also an urgent need to expand training programmes to establish an Arab merchant navy.

Among nations represented at the Sea Trade Conference, sponsored by the Arab League and the Maritime Transport Academy in Alexandria, are Britain, the United States, Holland, West Germany and Greece.

Japan's Sonoda to seek stable oil supply during Mideast trip

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Resources-poor Japan places its hope on the upcoming visit of Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda to the Middle East for securing a stable supply of crude oil.

Mr. Sonoda, only one day after his return home from discordant diplomatic talks in Moscow, will leave Friday on an eight-day trip to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates as the first Japanese foreign minister ever to visit the region.

He was expected to pave the way for a possible visit later this year to oil-producing Arab countries of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, one of whose priorities is to build up oil stockpiles for an industry which relies on imports for 90 per cent of its energy consumption.

The three countries supply about 40 per cent of Japan's crude oil imports, which total \$21.2 billion in 1976.

Saudi Arabia alone furnished 30 per cent.

Mr. Sonoda will work hard to cement diplomatic ties with these countries in view of the uncertain Israel-Arab situation which, it is feared here, might touch off another Arab oil embargo.

Japan, which depends for almost all its oil needs on imports -- about 80 per cent from the Middle East, had enough of the 1973 oil crisis which led a handful of Japanese cabinet ministers to the region to promote "Arab oil diplomacy" with pledges of Japan's economic assistance.

But, these pledges, mostly to help giant industrial projects, appeared to be slow in coming true and Foreign Minister Sonoda might be busy appeasing complaints about that during the trip.

Japan's plant exports to the Middle East were expected to dwindle by two thirds in fiscal 1977 ending this March from \$2.9 billion, according to an official of the International Trade and Industry Ministry.

Jamaica's Mills is elected as ECOSOC president

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 11 (R). — Jamaican economist Donald Mills was elected this year's President of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) yesterday.

Mr. Mills, 56, took over at the head of the 54-member council from Ladislav Smid of Czechoslovakia.

Assuming the presidency, he said that proposals to restructure the U.N. system to reflect better Third World development aims and negotiations on a new international economic order posed a challenge and opportunity to the council.

Elected as vice-presidents were Johan Kaufmann of the Netherlands, Louis Mwangi-gubunga of Uganda, Vladimir Martynenko of the Soviet Union and Mehdi Ehsassi of Iran.

Iran lifts boycott of Italy, Denmark

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (R). — Iran today lifted its unofficial boycott of Italy and Denmark imposed two weeks ago in reprisal for attacks on Iranian diplomatic missions in those countries, according to an official statement.

The statement was issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines which had decided on the boycott because of alleged failure of the Danish and Italian governments to prosecute those who had attacked the Iranian Embassies.

It said both the countries had expressed their regrets and given assurances that similar incidents would not be permitted.

"At the request of the businessmen and industrialists to trade with Denmark and Italy have therefore been resumed," the statement said.

Italy's annual exports to Iran are worth \$1 billion and Denmark's exports are valued at about \$100 million.

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U.S. releases report on financial improprieties by FBI officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (R). — U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell yesterday released a report detailing financial improprieties by Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) officials including the late FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

The accusations concerning Mr. Hoover -- a legendary figure in U.S. law enforcement -- were primarily that FBI personnel and resources were used to decorate and maintain his residence, buy flowers for his office and even care for his lawnmower.

Most of the material in the report had appeared previously in the press.

Other FBI officials cited included the present Director, Mr. Clarence Kelley, former Assistant Director Nicholas Callahan and Mr. John Mohr, former Assistant to the Director for Administrative Affairs.

The report said a few whose activities were detailed clearly violated federal statutes or regulations, but in most cases

prosecution would not be possible because the statute of limitations had lapsed.

The report mentioned the building of window valances by FBI employees in Mr. Kelley's apartment, a matter thoroughly aired by the press two years ago.

Several pieces of furniture in the apartment also were made by FBI craftsmen, FBI employees occasionally serviced his car, and two TV sets were bought with FBI funds, the report said.

It noted that Mr. Kelley had reimbursed the bureau for the goods and services and "should be given credit for putting an end to the improper practices described in the report."

Attorney General Bell said he was issuing a full report on the investigation to show that "very few individuals engage in improper conduct."

The report also covered apparent misuse of agency funds.

Thousands of dollars from the FBI Recreation Association were improperly used for public relations expenses on behalf of Mr. Hoover, it said.

Officials charged with administering funds of the Special Agents Mutual Benefit Association, an employee life and health insurance association, repeatedly used them for questionable expenses such as retirement parties, luncheons, and gifts.

"The release of this summary report is intended to assure the nation that the Justice Department can investigate and police itself," Mr. Bell said in a statement accompanying the report.

A toughly worded government statement, issued last night after the prime minister had visited the docks, said that action would be taken against any Tanzanian institutions which had helped create the problem.

It warned: "The government has no time to tolerate negligence in public services."

Some 40,000 tons of the landed cargo are destined for neighbouring land-locked Zambia. The statement said Tanzania was contacting the Zambian government to find a permanent solution to the port congestion.

The statement said another 10,000 tons of cargo had been at the docks for seven months without being collected by its Tanzanian owners and ordered that it be cleared within four days.

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 11 (R). — Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sogdina has ordered an immediate investigation into the pile-up of 57,000 tons of cargo which threatens to choke Dar Es Salaam, Port.

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FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Be wise and put your greatest amount of efforts during your free time in finishing tasks and chores awaiting your personal attention. Get in touch with advisers and persons with whom you have contact and settle small matters with them.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There are private affairs of all types that need your attention for best results. Talk to an expert about whatever is puzzling to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find out your true position with relatives and pals and improve it. Take time to be with persons you like and have a delightful time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good time to get into public work you have neglected and get good results with it. Show that you pay bills promptly.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) It is important you study well any data pertaining to some interest you want to put in operation. A good time to make new contacts now. Some socializing now okay.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) See where you can improve finances. Don't neglect obligations. Please loved one by doing small errands.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Have talks with partners and cement better relations with them. Study into international conditions and be better informed.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Put more effort into the work at hand and get good results. Talk over details with co-workers. Be sure you are thinking clearly and not permitting others to put anything over on you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make the arrangements early for the amusements you want later and they work out just fine. Compliments to those you like is wise, too.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get rid of petty annoyances at home, but be understanding. Make sure you get your accounts in order. Do what you can to make home more charming.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Gather data you need to improve your daily routines. Plan a little trip that could yield good results. Show you are a good family member.

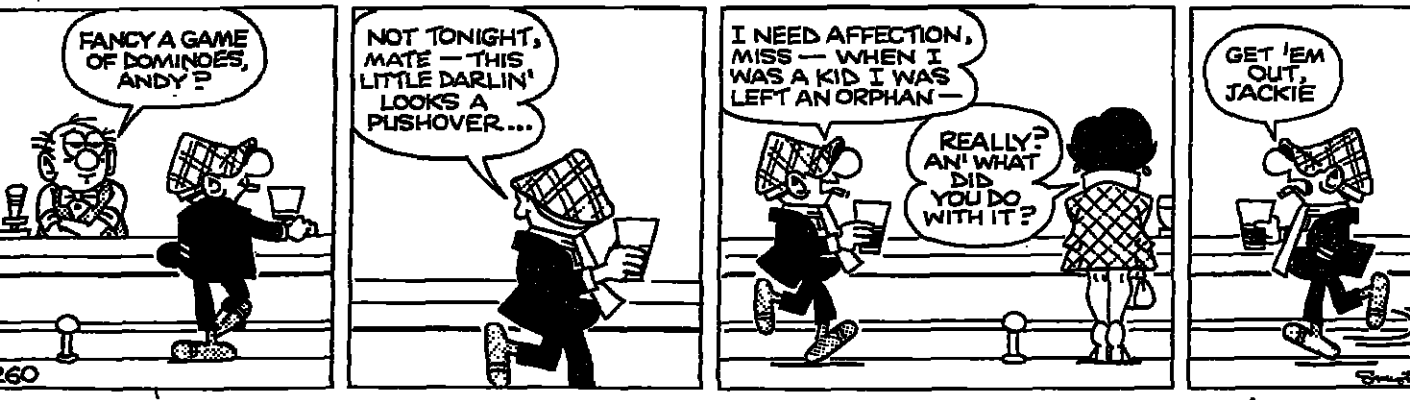
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you apply yourself seriously you can work out from under some monetary tensions. Take time for improving health, also.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Change conditions around you by removing minor irritations. Visit with friends and relatives you like.

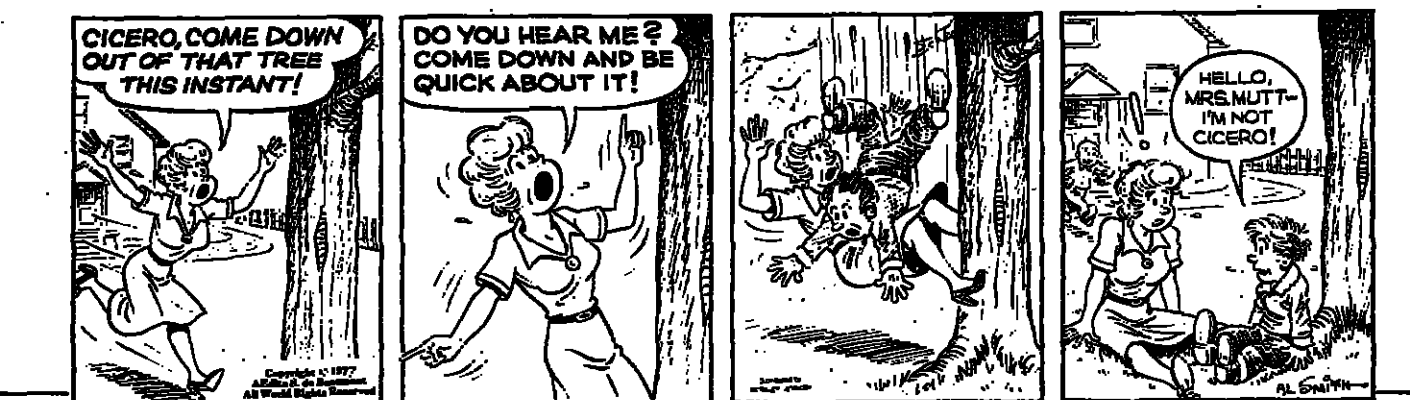
PEANUTS



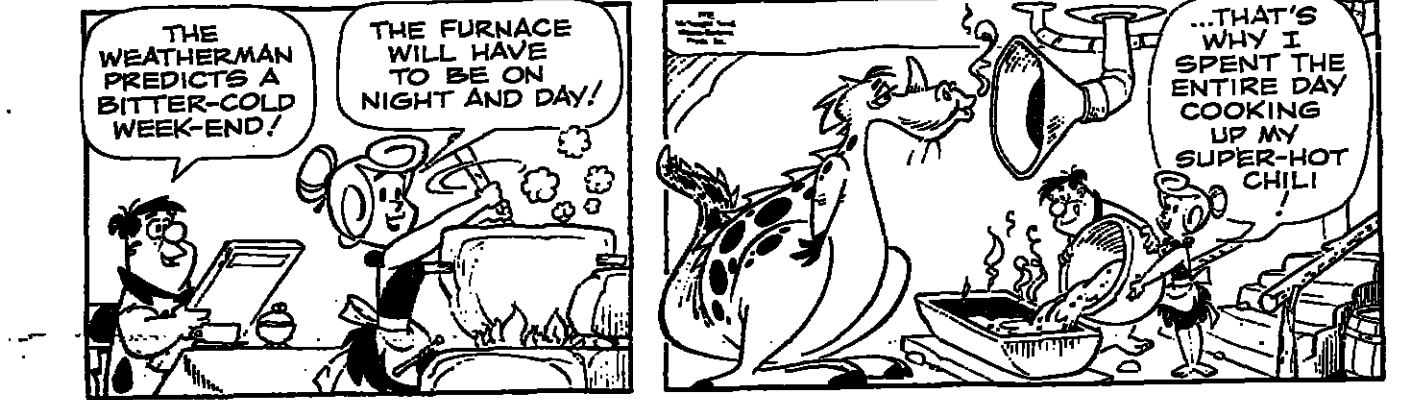
ANDY GAPP



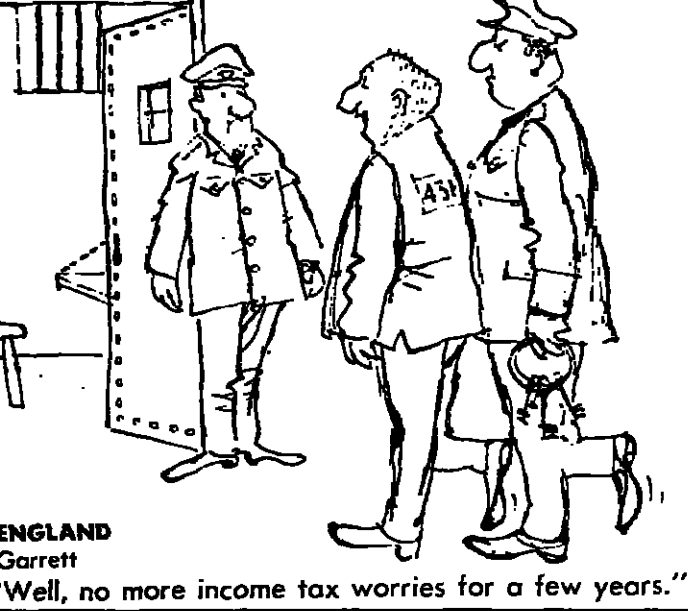
MUTT & JEFF



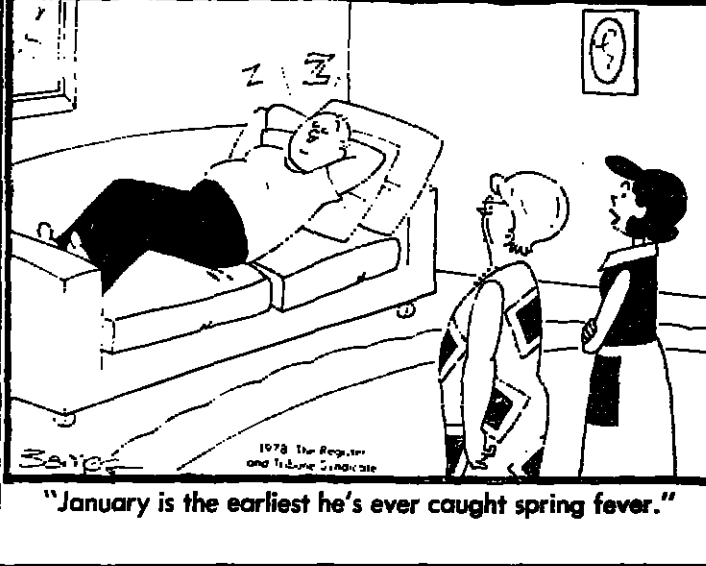
THE FLINTSTONES



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ 93
♥ A 42
♦ A 107
♣ A J 7 6 3

WEST
♦ J 7 4 2
♥ J 9 8 3
♦ 8 5 4 2
♣ 8

EAST
♦ K Q 8 6 5
♥ Void
♦ K Q 6 3
♣ Q 10 9 4

SOUTH
♦ A 10
♥ K Q 10 7 6 5
♦ J 9
♣ K 5 2

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♦ 1 ♦ 2 ♥ Pass
3 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♣.

You can't afford to relax just because a contract looks like a laydown. You never know what surprises the shoals of distribution hold in store for you.

Had the vulnerability been reversed, East-West would have had a reasonable save at four spades. However that contract might be defeated two tricks with accurate defense, and 500 is too high a price to pay to prevent the opponents from becoming vulnerable.

West led the two of spades, and declarer saw no problem. He won the opening lead with the ace and

laid down the king of trumps. He got the bad news that he had a trump loser, but he still was not worried. It was only after he cashed the king of clubs and led a second round of the suit, on which West stuffed a diamond, that the danger of the situation began to dawn on him. He won the ace of clubs and conceded a trick to the ten. East briskly cashed his high spade, then shifted to the king of diamonds and declarer could no longer make the contract.

He won the ace of diamonds and ruffed a club to set up a long club, but West overruffed, and the defenders took a diamond for down one.

Declarer should have planned his campaign before playing to trick one. The first step should be to let East hold the queen of spades. East can do no better than return a spade to declarer's ace. Now a trump to the ace reveals the bad news, but declarer can virtually claim his contract.

He returns to his hand with the king of hearts and runs the jack of diamonds to East's queen. Whatever East returns gives declarer his contract. A minor suit return presents declarer with an extra trick in the suit led, and declarer loses only a trump, a spade and a diamond. And a spade return allows declarer to discard the club loser from his hand while ruffing in dummy.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANIFT
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

RAWLD
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SEWBOT
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

JERIGG
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer: THEY'RE NOT "JUMBLE" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FEWER GRAVE BECOME EITHER
Answer: What the cops picked up - as the result of a phone call - A "RECEIVER"

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

| JORDAN TELEVISION | | BBC RADIO | | AMMAN AIRPORT | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Channel 3 & 6: 6:00 Quran 6:15 Cartoons 6:30 Little house on the prairie 8:50 News in Arabic 11:00 News in Arabic Channel 3: 7:30 Reportage 8:30 Arabic series | | 8:30 Reportage 10:10 Arabic feature Channel 6: 7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Filler 8:30 Local line 9:10 Beethoven 10:00 News in English 10:15 Sports of the week | | Arrivals: 6:00 Damascus (SAA) 6:10 Cairo 6:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 6:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 6:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 6:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 7:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 7:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 7:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 7:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 7:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 7:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 8:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 8:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 8:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 8:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 8:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 8:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 9:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 9:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 9:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 9:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 9:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 9:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 10:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 10:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 10:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 10:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 10:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 10:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 11:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 11:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 11:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 11:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 11:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 11:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 12:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 12:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 12:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 12:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 12:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 12:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 13:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 13:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 13:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 13:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 13:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 13:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 14:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 14:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 14:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 14:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 14:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 14:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 15:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 15:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 15:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 15:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 15:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 15:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 16:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 16:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 16:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 16:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 16:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 16:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 17:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 17:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 17:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 17:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 17:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 17:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 18:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 18:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 18:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 18:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 18:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 18:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 19:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 19:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 19:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 19:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 19:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 19:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 20:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 20:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 20:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 20:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 20:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 20:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 21:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 21:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 21:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 21:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 21:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 21:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 22:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 22:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 22:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 22:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 22:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 22:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 23:00 Baghdad, Kuwait 23:10 Baghdad, Kuwait 23:20 Baghdad, Kuwait 23:30 Baghdad, Kuwait 23:40 Baghdad, Kuwait 23:50 Baghdad, Kuwait 24:00 Baghdad, Kuwait | |
| RADIO JORDAN | | Departures: 6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH) 6:10 Damascus (SAA) 6:20 Damascus (SAA) 6:30 Damascus (SAA) 6:40 Damascus (SAA) 6:50 Damascus (SAA) 7:00 Damascus (SAA) 7:10 Damascus (SAA) 7:20 Damascus (SAA) 7:30 Damascus (SAA) 7:40 Damascus (SAA) 7:50 Damascus (SAA) 8:00 Damascus (SAA) 8:10 Damascus (SAA) 8:20 Damascus (SAA) 8:30 Damascus (SAA) 8:40 Damascus (SAA) 8:50 Damascus (SAA) 9:00 Damascus (SAA) 9:10 Damascus (SAA) 9:20 Damascus (SAA) 9:30 Damascus (SAA) 9:40 Damascus (SAA) 9:50 Damascus (SAA) 10:00 Damascus (SAA) 10:10 Damascus (SAA) 10:20 Damascus (SAA) 10:30 Damascus (SAA) 10:40 Damascus (SAA) 10:50 Damascus (SAA) 11:00 Damascus (SAA) 11:10 Damascus (SAA) 11:20 Damascus (SAA) 11:30 Rome, New York 11:40 Paris 11:50 Baghdad 12:00 London (AZ) 12:15 London (BA) | | | |
| 7:00 Breakfast show 7:20 News bulletin 8:00 Morning show 10:00 News headlines 10:05 Morning show 10:30 Happy journey 11:10 Signing off 12:00 News headlines 12:05 Pop session 12:30 News summary 13:05 Pop session | | 14:00 News bulletin 14:30 Special feature 15:00 Concert hour 16:00 Pop session 17:00 Country music 17:30 Pop session 18:00 News summary 18:10 Country Jack Flash 19:00 News bulletin 19:10 News reports 19:30 Signing off | | | |
| EMERGENCIES | | VOICE OF AMERICA | | | |
| Doctors: Amman: Muhammad Roshan (Khalil) 56239 Jamil Maraga (7834) Yabrud: Darshan Bahad (7396) Zarga: Rafaela Khasht Yabrud: Najib (70309) Venicia (4634) | | Feature: Scenes in the New Music USA New Music | | | |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Verb form
- Low in price
- Support
- Australian bird
- Entity
- Shrimp in malagasy
- Harold's official garment
- Broiler
- Essay
- Small songbird
- Felt
- Maid of
- Caucho
- Catches sight of
- Diagonal
- Football position: abbr.
- Kink
- Recognition
- Rustic
- Gaelic
- Open to view
- Recreation
- Male manifest
- Indo-European
- Busy place
- Mining chisel

DOWN

- Chalice
- Field of endeavor
- Mythical lance
- Macaw
- Carpus
- Gobbler
- Away from windward
- Ponder
- Current events
- Reasonable
- Dark skinned
- Russian ruler
- Orange or Seville
- Surrounding
- King of Midian
- Throughout
- Saddle
- Golf instructor
- Gabor
- Anchor tackle
- Dutch commune
- That is Latin

Part time 20 min. APNewsfeatures 1/5

OUT AND ABOUT

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Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie.
Oriental and European specialties.

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Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Inquiry Commission orders Indira Gandhi to face the courts

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (AFP). — The Shah Inquiry Commission today ordered the prosecution of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi by a Delhi magistrate for her refusal to testify before it on power abuses she allegedly committed during her period of emergency rule.

Justice J. C. Shah of the commission said Mrs. Gandhi had committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code and directed his secretary to file the case against her.

Mrs. Gandhi had earlier read before Justice Shah a lengthy statement questioning the commission's rights to examine

her and strongly criticising the present Janata Party government.

She also said she would not make any statements on "emergency excesses" as it would be "violative of the oath of secrecy I took as prime minister."

Mrs. Gandhi also said she was not legally and constitutionally bound to make the statement as ordered by the commission.

Reacting sharply to what he called Mrs. Gandhi's "political speech", Justice Shah said: "I do not want the proceedings of the commission to be made a farce."

He added that by her refusal to make a statement on oath Mrs. Gandhi had "prima facie committed an offence under Section 179 of the Indian Penal Code." He said he would send the papers to the magistrate concerned to deal with the case.

If convicted under Section 179 of the code Mrs. Gandhi is liable to simple imprisonment of six months or a fine of about U.S. \$125, or both.

Immediately after Justice Shah gave his orders, Mrs. Gandhi left the commission hall with her lawyers and members of her family. Outside, amidst strong security precautions, scores of her followers shouted slogans supporting her, while others chanted pro-government slogans.

Aden is new Soviet haven in Red Sea

ADEN, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Some 4,000 Soviet, Cuban and Eastern-bloc experts and military advisers are assisting South Yemen security forces as well as working on geological and farming projects in this Marxist-leaning state which controls the strategic Red Sea Strait of Bab Al Mandab.

Across the Strait, westwards, lies Djibouti where more than 4,000 French troops, with their U.S.-built F-100 Super-Sabre aircraft, stand ready to deter any potential attack on the young republic while keeping a close watch on the movements of Soviet warships, merchant vessels and MiG-21 jets.

East-West rivalry is very much alive at this southern mouth of the Red Sea, which sees a heavy traffic of container-ships and super-tankers bound for the Western World as well as tiny dhows of Yemeni smugglers.

The Soviet navy had only to sail some 150 nautical miles through the Aden Gulf to new facilities here after Somalia booted it out of the northern Somali base of Berbera because of Moscow's active support for Mogadishu's arch enemy — Ethiopia.

The Soviet navy's floating dock, which was in Berbera only a few months ago, now lies in the roads of the port here while, westwards, a well-protected compound is believed to be an international guerrilla training camp.

Some observers say that the Soviet navy had anticipated Somalia's decision to break with Moscow and had previously towed its floating dock to more secure shores here in Aden.

Beside the two Soviet warships which regularly call here, as French naval vessels do in neighbouring Djibouti, some ten merchant vessels flying Eastern-bloc flags are permanently anchored in the roads, unloading their goods.

Like most other Red Sea Ports — Assab in Ethiopia, Port Sudan in Sudan and Jeddah in Saudi Arabia — Aden faces chronic congestion problems which benefit the nearby Port of Djibouti.

Most freighters unload their goods in Djibouti from where they are later shipped to other Red Sea ports.

Meanwhile, two heavy Antonov cargo planes and some Soviet air force Il-76 planes are lined up at the airport here in Aden.

Last month, two to four Antonovs ferried unidentified cargoes in and out of Aden.

Observers believe that the Cuban and Soviet contingents expelled from Somalia in mid-November stopped over here. They believe a Soviet airlift was underway between Aden and Addis Ababa, where large quantities of arms have arrived to prop up government forces in their bitter wars, against Eritrean and Somali liberation forces.

Vietnam clear victor of war

BANGKOK, Jan. 11 (Agencies). — The Vietnamese-Cambodian border war appears to be over and military sources here said today the Vietnamese were clearly the victors.

The Vietnamese seemed to have achieved what observers believed was their aim "to retaliate decisively against Cambodian border incursions, and to secure their own borders against future Cambodian attacks."

During the last week, Vietnamese forces appear to have driven Cambodian troops back along the central and southern border zones and seized most of the strategic Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia, mid-way between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

Cambodia's Eastern Army, estimated by military sources here to number some 25,000 men, suffered heavily in the fighting, from sketchy accounts based on intelligence reports.

Military sources here said Vietnam had thrown some 60,000 troops, using American arms and aircraft, left behind after the Vietnamese war.

Cambodia yesterday sent a note to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim informing him of what it said was large-scale Vietnamese aggression.

The note was a copy of a Cambodian statement issued on Dec. 1 drawing attention to "repeated acts of systematic aggression on a vast scale" by the Vietnamese army.

The attacks, it continued, amounted to "an undeclared war" and Vietnam was using foreign advisers and officers to "pursue its aims against Cambodia."

Observers here believe the Cambodian army has lost a considerable number of troops, and rather than attempting frontal action against the Viet-

namese in the Parrot's Beak, was using fresh troops in minor actions further south and north in an effort to draw Vietnamese forces away.

Cambodia's claim that its troops had won a "great victory" in the Parrot's Beak area and driven out the Vietnamese is generally doubted by diplomats here, who see it as aimed primarily at boosting the morale of its troops.

Rhodesia talks still deadlocked

SALISBURY, Jan. 11 (AP). — The government and black nationalist parties are still deadlocked over the question of white representation in parliament when the black majority rules Rhodesia, a national leader said today. The Rev. Ndabengwe Sithole told a news conference, however, that he was sure the problem would be resolved and settlements talks would move on to the final major issue: The making of a national army for Zimbabwe.

"I am quite confident that eventually the deadlock will be bound to be resolved, but as to how we are going to resolve it I can't say here," Mr. Sithole said.

The talks, which began in Dec. 2, had their 11th and last plenary session on Jan. 1. Since then the heads of delegations have met privately three times in attempts to close the gap on white representation.

7 Ethiopian officials said assassinated by underground group

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 11 (AFP). — A total of seven local Ethiopian officials have been assassinated by "paid anarchists" so far this month, according to reports by the official Amharic daily Addis Zemen.

Four were reported gunned down here and one each in the districts of Menjar and Dessie to the north and Dire Dawa to the east.

The news paper also reported the deaths last week of members of the outlawed Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party

(EPRP) in central Shoa Province. It said another 41 were arrested in the same region in the continuing crackdown against the underground movement.

The paper said two hideouts discovered to contain explosives and subversive EPRP literature were also blown up by security teams.

The EPRP, whose members are often described as "paid anarchists" of foreign assassins," has been the major target in reprisal attacks for political violence.

2nd of a five-part series

U.S. eye-witness reports: Palestinians will never believe Israel wants peace so long as the Jewish settlements exist

Editor's note: This is the second of the five-part series of articles the Jordan Times is publishing from transcripts of a testimony by American political scientist-researcher Dr. Ann M. Lesch to the U.S. House of Representatives International Affairs Subcommittee on the Near East. Dr. Lesch has, heretofore, written what is widely regarded as the definitive article to date on the Israeli settlement policy in occupied Arab territories. Dr. Lesch writes after spending over two years living in occupied Jerusalem as a researcher for an American Quaker group, the American Friends Service Committee.

II. Impact on the Arab residents

I would like to mention briefly three ways in which settlements affect the Arab residents: 1) the effect on their landholdings, 2) their relations with the settlers, and 3) the political ramifications of the settlements for the Arab residents.

1) Land: Mr. Quiring will describe some specific land expropriations in the Jordan Valley, and so I will limit my remarks to two examples.

On the West Bank, three villages in the Latrun area (Imwas, Yalu, and Beit Nuba) were destroyed and their inhabitants forced to leave in June 1967, just after the end of the war. Their lands are now incorporated into Canada Park (which covers 4,200 dunums — 1,050 acres — including 1,500 dunums of orchards) and the Mevo Horon settlement. A second settlement is scheduled to be erected there soon. As the attached chart (Appendix C) indicates, virtually every West Bank settlement has taken some land from nearby villages. This land might be privately owned or communal (and therefore registered as government land). It would be used for citrus groves, vineyards, vegetable plots, or grain fields. Where the soil is too rocky or the hillside too steep, the land would be used for grazing sheep and goats. In some cases, such as Ofra and Mesha, the settlers' housing is located in former Jordanian army bases or police stations, but the settlement perimeter encroaches on lands of the neighbouring villages. The size of a settlement is not defined: it can expand outward according to its growth requirements.

On the northern Sinai coast (Rafah approaches), some 10,000 bedouins were displaced from 250,000 acres in 1969 and from additional acreage in 1972. (See Appendix A for details). Only after an outcry was raised inside Israel did the military government acknowledge

knowledge that the bedouin owned the land and grant them some compensation and alternative, five-dunum (1.25 acres) not live off of these plots. With their almond groves and vegetable plots destroyed, and no grazing land for their livestock, they must work as day labourers on the Israeli settlements that have been established on the very land from which the bedouins were excluded.

2) Relations with settlers: It appears that, aside from the northern Sinai settlements and Kiryat Arba, where the settlers hire Arabs to work in their fields and factories, there is very little contact between the settlers and the Arab residents. Aside from the Jerusalem suburbs, all the settlements have barbed-wire perimeters which separate them from their neighbours; everyone is checked at the entrance gate before entering the settlement. The settlements do not rely on the Arab villages or towns for their basic needs. They have their own marketing network and, in fact, settlement plans call for the establishment of rural "centres" for every cluster of settlements, where stores, schools and cultural centres would be located. Trespassers can be treated harshly: the daily Hebrew newspaper Ma'ariv (Aug. 16, 1976) reported that, on the night of July 2, 1976, three residents of moshav Mevo Horon on the West Bank shot and killed an Arab who was walking along a wadi (river bed) which crosses the moshav's property. The settlers claimed in court that the man might have intended to steal one of their cows. But in the Gaza Strip, the religious settlers of Kfar Darom hitchhike undisturbed on the highway. Gazans explain that there had been a settlement on that site before 1948, and that these pious settlers cause no difficulties with their neighbours.

Kiryat Arba is the only settlement (aside from Jerusalem) which borders directly on a large Arab town. There are some 50,000 residents in Hebron

and another 12,000 in nearby Halhul, as against 1,500 Israelis in Kiryat Arba. The majority of Kiryat Arba's factory workers are Hebronites or Halhulites, and virtually all the construction labourers are Arab. Settlers from Kiryat Arba go into Hebron to pray at the Cave of Machpelah, and the women sometimes shop there, with their husbands accompanying them. Uzzi machine-guns slung over their shoulders. Ever since its establishment in 1968 there have been friction and recurring incidents between the two groups of people, with the conflict over Muslim and Jewish religious rights at the Hebron holy places generally the spark for incidents. The elderly, former Mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammad Ali Ja'bari, continually warned the Israeli authorities that the presence and growth of the Israeli settlement could only arouse Arab fears and cause greater trouble in the future.

On March 17, 1976, a particularly painful event occurred. This was during a period of ferment and demonstrations throughout the West Bank, and tensions ran high in Hebron. The Kiryat Arba settlers' spokesman, Yisael Klein, told the Jerusalem Post (March 22, 1976): "The Kiryat Arba settlers went into Hebron (that day), chased Arab stone-throwers through the alleys, beat them up and handed 50 over to the military government." The Hebrew daily newspaper Yediot Ahronot (March 24) added:

"Rabbi Levinger (Kiryat Arba's leader) and his supporters say only a strong hand will teach the descendants of the 1929 murderers how to behave — so the settlers went to Hebron armed, beat persons with clubs and chains, took three hostages (and held them in a shelter for three hours), removed Ja'bari's son Bushrah from his car and beat him badly because he is Ja'bari's son" and used a trained dog "in order to flush the stone-throwers out of the market." But they reached a peak when they forced, under threat of arms, Sheikh Rajab Bayud, a Moslem religious court judge, to remove an obstacle of stones placed on the road by youths... Extremely reliable sources in the military government confirmed this story, as they confirmed the story about the trained dog and the other actions, which were meant to teach a lesson and demonstrate presence... The anger of the Hebronites is not directed

at the IDF (Israeli "Defence" Forces) — believing that the soldiers of all armies do not act properly. Their hostility is directed at Kiryat Arba, and the settlers' behaviour vis-a-vis the mufti has given this hostility depth of feeling."

Sheikh Ja'bari commented: "Anybody who thinks such settlements could be the basis for peaceful co-existence is mistaken." (London Times, March 26, 1976). The Israeli government was extremely embarrassed by Rabbi Levinger's statements and behaviour, and subsequently tried to ban him from entering Hebron. (A full account of the events, including a charge that dogs had been set against the youths who were held hostage at Kiryat Arba, is attached in Appendix B).

3) Political ramifications: The painful description of the antagonism between the residents of Kiryat Arba and Hebron brings me to the third aspect. The issue of settlements is not just a matter of dry statistics — numbers of settlements and pin-points on a map — for either Israelis or Palestinians. Both peoples ascribe a deep emotional significance to the land. Both view it as their historic patrimony. The Israelis have been able to build a state on part of that land, on which they can develop their culture, economy and society, and in which they can gather Jews from the Diaspora. But the West Bank and Gaza are virtually all that remain to the Palestinians of their patrimony, and they watch it being not only ruled by a foreign power but also being encroached on and taken away from them.

Palestinian society on the West Bank and Gaza has its distinctive literature, art, music, customs, and national aspirations. The challenge from Israeli settlements is a challenge to all of their aspirations, and is bitterly resented. Even the most "moderate" mayors on the West Bank — such as former Hebron Mayor Ja'bari and Bethlehem's Elias Freij — speak uncompromisingly about settlements. In an interview (May 13, 1976) Freij told me that he saw Jewish settlement as a clear sign that Israel does not want to withdraw from the West Bank and, therefore, that it does not want peace. If the West Bank reverts to Arab rule, he asserted, Jewish religious rights and freedom of movement would be guaranteed, but they must leave all their settlements.

West Bankers react sharply

to settlements. Many of the demonstrations and strikes in Nablus have been triggered by the Gush Emunim marches in Samaria and the founding of Kadum and Mesha west of Nablus. Similarly, in the beginning of May 1977, villagers in Qabatiya (near Jenin) held a mass demonstration, protesting against advertisements which had appeared in the Hebrew press for a group to settle on the nearby Dotan Plain. Soldiers killed two people during the demonstration. At the customary 40th day memorial for the deceased, the mayors of six towns (Nablus, Tulkarm, Ramallah, Halhul, Jericho and Dura) along with other West Bank civic leaders tried to go to Qabatiya, but they were prevented by the military government from entering the village. (Ha'Aretz, June 16, 1977). An American journalist called the West Bank Arabs "outraged" by the settlements (Lawrence M. O'Rourke, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, June 13, 1977). But there is little that Arabs can do about them, aside from issuing protests and showing their solidarity with affected villages.

III. Future plans for settlements

Over the past decade the Labour government gradually shifted its diplomatic position from one which viewed the territories as "bargaining chips" to be cashed in during negotiations, to one which held that substantial portions of the territories could never be returned to Arab control. Security arguments became inextricably mixed with religious and economic motives in determining which areas would be retained. In January 1977, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin declared that settlements increase Israel's security and provide a firm basis for its demand for peace with defensible borders. He outlined the government's settlement priorities: strengthening the "confrontation lines" along the Golan and the Jordan, and at Ofra (Sharm Al Sheikh, in southern Sinai); "bolstering" Jerusalem and the Hebron hills (Gush Etzion and Kiryat Arba); and ensuring a "blocking zone" south of the Gaza Strip (the Rafah approaches). "There's a challenge here for all in the settlement movement who want to renew, expand and establish defensible borders for the state of Israel," he declared. (Jerusalem Post, Jan. 7, 1977). The new Likud government

is being careful to couch its announcements of new settlements in terms to indicate that they fall within the framework of plans that were already being developed by the Labour government's committees and ministries, and by the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department. It is therefore useful to outline these plans, as they were reported in the Israeli press over the past year.

1) The Golan Heights: The "gap" in settlements in the central Golan would be closed, with Katzin serving as the core town for eight industrial villages.

2) Gaza Strip and Sinai: The settlements in the Gaza Strip would be linked to northern Sinai by a new coastal road, and their economic base would be strengthened by introducing glasshouse vegetable cultivation, which yields a high output on a small area of land. Five more settlements would be constructed in the Rafah approaches by 1980, all based on glasshouse agriculture. (Ha'Aretz, Dec. 2, 1976) and Yamit would grow from its approximately 300 families to 1,500. Moreover, the recent completion of a fresh water pipeline to Ofra (Sharm Al Sheikh) would enable that town to develop.

3) East Jerusalem: According to the Jerusalem Outline Plan, no major construction would occur in West (pre-1967) Jerusalem. All government-sponsored housing would rise in East Jerusalem: 18,000 housing units in the existing districts of Ramot, Gilo, and East Talpuz, as well as units in the area between French Hill and Neve Ya'acov, thus linking that isolated northern suburb to the other Jewish districts. Additional housing estates would link Neve Ya'acov to Ramot, to the west, and would expand Atarot. These projects would double Jewish housing in East Jerusalem and would solidify Israeli control. (Jerusalem Post and Ha'Aretz, May 8, 1977).

4) West Bank: A) Jordan Valley: The two tiers of settlements would be consolidated rapidly, now that the road, electricity and water networks are complete.

B) Southern sector (Judea): Gush Etzion would be expanded by at least two settlements and would be linked to Jerusalem, at Gilo, by a new highway. The Israel Lands Administration has sought to build a settlement at the southern end of the West Bank, in order to "strengthen" the Arad-Beer-Sheva-Dimona area. This

is apparently the new Yattir settlement near Yatta village, which will be housed temporarily in a police station and will fence off some 17,000 dunums (4,250 acres) for pasture. (Jerusalem Post International Edition, Aug. 30, 1977).

C) Northern sector (Samaria): Plans have been formulated for a new highway to run from the Mediterranean Sea coast via Latrun to Atarot (northern Jerusalem), parallel to, but north of, the existing Tel Aviv-West Jerusalem highway. Settlements would then be placed along this route. (Jerusalem Post, Jan. 20, 1977).

A chain of settlements is in the process of being formed on a north-south axis, approximately five kms. inside the West Bank, thereby widening Israel along the narrow coastal plain. Mevo Horon and Mesha are already located along this line, and two more have just been approved. This chain of settlements would place many Arab villages and the Arab towns of Tulkarm and Qalqilya inside the Israeli zone.

In the central hills, the five-year settlement plan calls for an outpost in the Dotan Plain,

astride the Nablus-Jenin highway, and plans were being formulated for a road from the Mediterranean coast to the Jordan Valley via Akko, which would split the Ramallah district from the Nablus district. This network of roads and settlements would isolate the Arab populated areas from each other.

One cannot help but be concerned about the long-term implications of Israeli settlement policy. Each new settlement involves a substantial financial and emotional investment, and increases the political pressure on the Israeli government to retain the land. Polls now indicate that some two-thirds of Israeli Jews support the establishment of settlements on the occupied territories. But the settlements are perceived as provocative by the Arab World, and as deeply resented by the Palestinian residents. To the extent to which settlements may weaken the possibility of fruitful negotiations, then American too have cause for grave concern.

(Tomorrow: North Sinai's Rafah approaches)

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